Early Stages. — The caterpillar resembles that of *P. turnus,* but may be distinguished by its paler color and the much smaller spots composing the longitudinal series on the back and sides, and by the different color of the head. It feeds upon a variety of plants, and is especially partial to *Rhamnus californicus.*

The species ranges from Mexico to Alaska, and eastward as far as Colorado. It is abundant in the valleys of the Coast Range, and I have found it very common in the canon of the Fraser River, in British Columbia, in the month of June.

(3) Papilio rutulus, Boisduval, Plate XLV, Fig. I, *$* (Rutulus).

Butterfly.—The insect very closely resembles the following species in color and markings, but the female is never dimorphic as in *P. turnus,* and the marginal spots on the under side of the fore wings run together, forming a continuous band, as in *eurymedon,* and are not separate as in *P. turnus.* By these marks it may always be distinguished. Expanse, 3, 3.50-4.00 inches; $,3.75-4.25 inches.

Early Stages.—These have been described with accuracy by W. H. Edwards in the second volume of his great work. The caterpillar differs from that of P. *turnus* in many minute particulars. It feeds on alder and willow. It is the representative on the Pacific coast of its Eastern congener, the common Tiger Swallowtail.

(4) Papilio turnus, Linnaeus, Plate XLIII, Fig, I, *$* ; Fig. 2, dimorphic form glaucus, Linnaeus, ? ; Plate II, Figs. 15, 26, 28, *larva;* Plate VI, Figs. 1-4, *chrysalis* (The Tiger Swallowtail).

Butterfly.—The " lordly Turnus " is one of the most beautiful insects of the Carolinian fauna. The plate shows the figures about one third smaller than in life, but they are sufficient for the immediate identification of the species. The species is dimorphic in the female sex in the southern portions of the territory which it occupies. The black form of the female was

regarded for a long while as a distinct species, until by the test of breeding it was ascertained that some eggs laid by yellow females produced black females, and that, conversely, eggs laid by black females often produced yellow females. In Canada and northward and westward in northern latitudes the dark dimorphic female does not occur. A small yellow dwarfed form is common about Sitka, whence I have obtained numerous specimens. Expanse, £, 3-00-4.00 inches; ?, 3.50-5.00 inches.